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LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines,
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Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
The cheapest place in the city for genuine Patent Medicines is
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market St., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

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Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Fleming, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, has, without doubt, the best old Brandy in the city, and sold at very low rates. No fancy prices.

Handsomely Furnished
And Carpeted Reception Rooms at the Rink.

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Speer's Port Wine,
Speer's Pure Brandy,
Speer's Pure Brandy,
Sold cheaper at our store than any other place in the city. Also, the celebrated
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Which is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the Made from pure Rye, and has an age and flavor unequaled by any other lot or brand in this city for a pure article. Go to
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market St., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

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Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

All tax collectors in the State of Georgia have received orders from headquarters to hold any taxes now in hand. The Convention bills will be paid therefrom.

Sunday afternoon the Universalist Church in Columbus, Ohio, took fire during Sunday school. The roof and wood work were entirely consumed, but the walls are uninjured. The children all escaped without injury. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The prize fight on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, on Sunday, between Dennis Reardon, eighteen years old, and Thomas McCann, seventeen years, resulted in the death of the latter. The affair was conducted very quietly, and the particulars are not yet known. It is expected an inquest will be held on the body of McCann to-day.

A destructive fire occurred in Rutland, Vermont, Sunday morning, which fatally destroyed Crampton's block, Merchant's Row, and the adjacent buildings. The fire originated in Crampton's buildings. The loss on the buildings will reach forty thousand dollars—insured for nineteen thousand dollars. The loss on goods is very heavy—insured for eighty thousand dollars, which will probably cover the loss.

It is stated in Washington by members of the British Legation, that they have positive information that George Francis Train went to Europe expressly to be arrested, in order that the Government might make it a test case in establishing whether English authorities have the right to arrest American citizens for language used in this country.

Dates from Nassau to the 14th inst., have been received. Complaints were made that the American steamers no longer enter the harbor. The legislature was to meet in February. Taxation will be increased and the tariff revised. The Agricultural Exhibition opened on the 9th. The first samples of the new crop of sugar and molasses had arrived in the market. A subscription was being raised for the building of a Catholic Church. Large quantities of sponge were coming into market, and trade was very active.

On the authority of General Dent, member of General Grant's staff, the statement is denied that General Grant has urged upon Stanton the propriety, now since his restoration to the office, of tendering his resignation. The statement also made that Grant will not recognize orders issued by Stanton, is equally untrue and without foundation. General Grant has transacted business with Stanton as Secretary of War since the latter took charge, and he in every respect treats him as the War Secretary. He officially recognized him when the office was transferred to Stanton. Many persons, high in authority, believe that Mr. Stanton will soon tender his resignation; but there is the very best authority for saying that Stanton has no intention of retiring from the War Department, until reconstruction in the South is more nearly accomplished than it is at present.

The special dispatch published in the New York *Herald* on the 18th, from Cincinnati, stating that a defalcation to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars had been discovered in the Hamilton county treasury department, is authoritively denied. There is no truth in the statement whatever.

At Madison, Wis., a large meeting was held Saturday night, at which a Grant Club of two hundred members was organized. Resolutions indorsing the General and the reconstruction policy of Congress were unanimously adopted.

McGiven, the so-called spiritualist, has been indicted at Newark, N. J., for lewdness.

BY MAILS.

The manufactories of arms at Brescia, which are at present executing orders for France, have already sent in 38,000 Chassepot muskets. The work goes on with the greatest activity, and some large deliveries will take place shortly. Three French officers are at Brescia to examine and receive the weapons.

Russia seems to be afraid of a new rising in Poland, this time openly aided by Austria and France, for the Governor General of Poland has just issued an order forbidding the wearing of "revolutionary emblematical signs, such as rings, small crosses of a certain form," &c. Good luck to the rebels if they should rise.

An English paper indicates a strange analogy between the age of men and the age of ships. Many perish almost at their birth—during the last eight years no less than 1,135 newly built ships having been wrecked in their first voyages, while others, bearing as it were a charmed life, survive to ninety or a hundred years—there being four on Lloyd's list that are more than one hundred years old.

As the City of Paris has taken a considerable portion of land belonging in the Carmes' Convent, in the Rue de Vaugirard, the municipal authorities have restored the front of the church, and built in its crypt five magnificent vaults, provided with altars and lamps of different colors. In these vaults the bones of the priests murdered on the 2d and 3d September, 1793, have been placed; their names are inscribed on plates of gilt bronze, hung around the crypt.

There is a gentleman in Taunton, Mass., who is now approaching the end of his seventieth year, who, in the course of a long and laborious life, has never attended a single exhibition of amusement of any character in his life. It is in performance of a resolution made in early life, that the years of existence up to seventy should be devoted to labor. It is satisfactory to add that his industry has secured him a competence.

Some statistics of the match business in Europe are of interest. The daily consumption is estimated at two thousand million a day, although the use of these useful articles dates back to only 1832. In the course of a year estimated consumption would require only about one hundred and ten tons of wood, and if in a solid block would amount to only one hundred and twenty cords. The weight of phosphorus used and wasted in the process is greater than that of the wood on which it is placed.

In a suit brought to recover damages for a brickbat bombardment in an English Provincial Court recently, the defendant thus addressed the Justice: "Well, your worship, suppose you were living with a lady who was not your wife." The Judge in hot wrath declined to entertain any such opposition, and fined the defendant a pound for the damage done.

An Athenian, who was hesitating whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of worth, with a small fortune, or to a rich man, who had no other recommendation, went to consult Themistocles on the subject. "I would bestow my daughter," said Themistocles, "upon a man without money, rather than upon money without a man."

A destitute father in St. Louis had not enough money to procure a coffin for his dead child. So, taking the body in his arms, he carried it a long distance to the cemetery, but on arriving there discovered that he had neglected to obtain a burial certificate, and was compelled to retrace his steps and repeat his sad journey, carrying his dead child all the way.

There has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature a proposition to restore the old law as to rates of interest, which recognized six per cent. as the legal rate where no rate was stipulated, but permitted a charge of ten per cent. when specifically contracted for.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1868. NO. 110.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

KENTUCKY U. S. MARSHALSHIP.

Leslie Coombs a Candidate Therefor

An Important Revenue Case.

Regulation of Inland Navigation.

Matters in the War Office.

Hon. W. D. Bishop Patent Commissioner.

Colorado Wants to be a State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1868.

U. S. Marshalship of Kentucky.

General Leslie Coombs is a candidate for the United States Marshalship of Kentucky, and is bringing strong influence to bear to secure the appointment. The present incumbent is an appointee of President Lincoln.

Revenue Officers to be Removed.

It is asserted on good authority that the assessor and collector of the Second Ohio District will very soon be removed. Gen. Cary, the representative of the District, has asked the President to allow him to name the successors, but no names have yet been suggested.

Important Revenue Case.

An important revenue case is now pending before the Bureau here, growing out of the recent sale of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad to the Cincinnati and Indianapolis road. The Revenue officer claims taxes to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars on the transaction as a *bona fide* sale. The Railroad men refuse to pay it on the ground that it was not sale, but a transfer in the nature of a lease. Attorneys are employed on both sides.

Inland Navigation.

The new bill regulating navigation on the inland waters of the country, which is exciting great interest among steamboatmen, will soon be reported from the Committee on Commerce. Many river men from the West are here to observe the progress made with the measure.

The War Office.

Several Senators and members of the House called on Mr. Stanton at the War Department to-day. Nothing of any official interest transpired. There is no foundation for the rumor that the requisitions from the War Department are not honored at the Treasury Department. The business between the two Departments goes on as usual.

Commissioner of Patents,

The President will to-morrow or next day nominate the Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, as Commissioner of Patents, to fill the existing vacancy. Mr. Bishop formerly filled the office.

Treaties Ratified.

The Senate in executive session to-day ratified two commercial treaties with Venezuela and Madagascar. The St. Thomas and Sandwich Island treaties have not yet been acted on.

Governor of Idaho,

The Senate Committee on Territories had a two hours' meeting this morning, to consider the case of Isaac L. Gibbs, nominated as Governor of Idaho Territory, but without coming to any conclusion.

General Ed. McCook

of Illinois was to-day nominated as Assessor of the Eighth Illinois District, by the President.

Colorado.

Parties are here from Colorado to make another effort for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State. They claim that since the President vetoed the bill for a similar purpose about a year ago, the population has increased some five thousand.

The McArdle Case.

It seems to be the general belief that the Supreme Court decided to grant the motion made by Judge Black to advance the McArdle case on the docket, so that an early argument may be made and a decision rendered on the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws. It is believed that such a decision would have been made to-day had not the Chief Justice been absent from Court. If the anticipation be realized, the legality of the reconstruction laws will be tested in the Court several months earlier than was anticipated.

Roger Sherman's Watch,

To-morrow a large company will assemble at the residence of Representative Griswold, of New York, to witness the presentation to Lieutenant General Sherman of the watch owned by Roger Sherman.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

SURRENDER OF TRAIN TO BE DEMANDED.

Washington specials say that the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train, and all imprisoned American citizens who have not absolutely violated English laws on English soil. It is believed the English Government will make immediate reparation.

LEASE OF SAMANA BAY.

The negotiations for the lease of Samana Bay are completed and will be laid before the Senate.

THE IDAHO GOVERNORSHIP.

The Committee on Territories were in session two hours on the case of Gibbs, nominated for Governor of Idaho, without conclusion.

GRANT AND STANTON.

There is no truth in the report that General Grant urged Stanton to resign, or refused to recognize any of his orders.

WORK FOR THE DESTITUTE.

General Howard to-day urged on many Senators the giving of work to the most needy in the District of Columbia. Thousands are represented to be suffering for the necessities of life.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Committee on Ways and Means commenced to-day a general revision of the revenue laws.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day announced a decision as to appeals from the Court of Claims. These are allowed by the act of Congress, but the questions sent up for review must be strictly those of law. Chief Justice Chase was absent from the bench in consequence of sickness. No opinion was delivered on the motion to advance on the docket, the McArdle case, which was argued on Friday.

A TEST CASE.

There is a report in diplomatic circles that the British Legation is said to have positive information that Train was sent to Ireland by persons in this country on purpose to be arrested, with a view of making a test question as to the right of Britain to arrest American citizens for language not used within the bounds of the British dominions.

NEW SUPREME COURT LAW.

Mr. Stewart's bill in the Senate provides for the division of the thirty-seven States into eight Judicial Districts, and makes it lawful after the first of July next for any Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint any district Judge in his circuit to hold a term or part of a term in any district, whenever, from accumulation of business, the public interests so require; *provided*, the Circuit Court so held shall not hear writs of error from the District Courts. The latter, however, can be heard by a court of three district judges, appointed by the Supreme Justice, and of whom two shall constitute a quorum. No final decree of these courts shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court, unless a writ of error be sued out of appeal within two years after entry of judgments, unless the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $500, or the adjudication involves the construction of a law of the United States or validity or construction of a treaty or a revenue, patent or copyright law of the United States, *provided* nothing herein contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review cases existing under the act of March 3d, 1863, relative to *habeas corpus*, &c., or under the act of February 5, 1867, establishing judicial courts.

DECISIONS.

Among the decisions in the Supreme Court to-day were the following: No. 41, Seater's executors, appellants, vs. Maxwell, appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court with costs.

No. 193, Selz *et al*, appellants, vs. Anna *et al*, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

Special Commissioner of Revenue Wells has additional statistics to his report recently laid before Congress, in which he reviews the revenue system of Great Britain, France and Northern Germany by way of contrast. He shows that according to the ancient constitutional doctrine, no money can be voted by the British Parliament for any purpose whatever except at the demand and upon the responsibility of the ministers of the Crown. It appears that for nine years the actual payments out of the exchequer have in consequence not been more or less than about one and one-fourth per centum. Another table shows that during the fiscal year ending June last, the aggregate sales by classes named in the several States and territories wherein round numbers as follows: Wholesale dealers, nearly $6,250,000,000; wholesale liquors, $600,000,000; retail dealers, $457,000,000; retail liquor dealers, $1,485,000,000; sales of merchandise by auctioneers, $240,000,000; sales of merchandise by commercial brokers, $880,000,000; total, nearly, $12,000,000,000.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Mr. Chandler stated in the debate in the Senate to-day, on the authority of the Secretary of State, that the revenue from consul fees exceed the whole cost of the consular system by $13,000 in gold. Under the new system frauds had ceased, and there has been a saving to the Treasury of more than twenty millions in gold per annum.

CHANDLER VS. GRIMES.

In reply to some remarks of Mr. Grimes the other day, intimating that he (Chandler) thought the only men fitted for place were such as trafficked in whisky on the banks of the Saginaw in his district, Mr. Chandler said that recently that good individual, so dearly beloved and deeply mourned in song and story for hundreds of years, had never died at all, and had only been asleep. This sally occasioned considerable laughter, and was followed up by the Senator at some length.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate confirmed two minor nominations. The President sent to the Senate the nominations of General E. S. McCook, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighth District of Illinois, vice David Settler, to be removed; Albert G. Gridley, General Appraiser of Merchandise for the South, to fill a vacancy existing since the close of the war; Ewing Scaright, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; Guy M. Hallett, Receiver of Public Moneys, Central City, Col.; Irving W. Stanton, Register of the Land Office, same place; Rufus Cheeny, Postmaster, Whitewater, Wis.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The Criminal Court to-day fixed the 24th of February for the second trial of Surratt. Mr. Merrick stated that he was not certain the senior counsel, Judge Black, would be ready at that time. District Attorney Carrington made a similar statement as to Judge Pierrepont.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the Senate, detailing the action of the Department relative to captured and abandoned property. Household furniture or its value has been restored to the original owners. No releases of property held as captured or abandoned, has been made since April 4th last. One compromise, however, has been made, as follows: The Demilstown cotton case, in which the seized property was to go to one-half that of the United States, and nor captured nor abandoned, but was alleged to have been purchased legally after the close of the rebellion from a foreign firm. The sum of $53 (60 was, on the advice of eminent counsel, paid for the final settlement of that to secure accuracy in his official business. The confusion in the accounts was first noticed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, who called the attention of Forney to the subject. Wagner was examined and an accountant has been busy for the last month trying to straighten out the accounts. This proves to be a matter of greater difficulty than was at first supposed, and it looks now as if the matter will have to be made the subject of action by the Senate before it is finally settled. The government will not lose anything by it as the Secretary of the Senate, being under bonds, will be required to make good all deficiencies.

TROUBLE AMONG THE WHISKY MEN.

There is no longer any harmony among the whisky distillers who came here some time ago as delegates from Eastern and Western states to urge on Congress the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits. The delegates from New York are represented by the delegates from the West as anxious only to secure their own interests and care nothing for a reduction of the tax if the detective system is only abolished. Insinuations are thrown out that the New York men have succeeded in exercising a certain influence over several members of the Ways and Means Committee, and that the Western delegation in consequence despair of succeeding in the object for which the convention was originally called.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S VIEWS.

Senator Trumbull's views of the Supreme Court bill have been misrepresented in some papers. He holds that it is constitutional, but thinks its passage at this time unfortunate, as its only effect will be to prevent decision in particular cases. It is believed by a number of Republicans here that the Supreme Court will not render any decision invalidating the reconstruction acts. Should such be the case, Mr. Trumbull would favor the passage of the bill, believing it to be entirely constitutional and a wholesome rule to provide for the Court.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Congressional Contest in the Eighth District---An Active Campaign.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 20, 1868.

Politics are getting quite lively. The Democrats are straining every nerve to carry the district, and are apparently more in earnest than the Republicans. The latter are, however, doing a great deal of quiet work. The Democrats are claiming the district, but the Republicans are not willing to concede it. Several meetings will be held here during the week. Judge Thurman is posted to speak to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Gen. Beatty speaks Thursday evening. Hon. Samuel Galloway is expected to speak on Saturday evening next. Senator Sherman will be home sometime during the week, and will doubtless address the people. The Democrats are getting plenty of assistance from outside the district, the Republicans very little.

The Republicans anticipate a raid from Crawford and other border counties into the strong Democratic townships on the border to elect Bowers by fraud, and will doubtless guard the polls closely. The week promises to be one of more than usual political excitement. It is thought a full vote will be cast by each party on Monday next.

B.

WARSAW, IND.

Conviction of Murder in Second Degree---Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., January 20, 1868.

The trial of Henry Kist, for the murder of Wm. H. Frank, at a prayer meeting near this place in August last, came to a close late Saturday evening. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to State prison for life. The trial occupied about four days, and much interest was shown by the people during its progress. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference to his fate. The trial of the others who were accomplices with him in the murder will take place in March next.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Death of Hon. A. B. Norton, Indian Commissioner at Santa Fe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., January 20, 1868.

Intelligence has just been received of the death of the Hon. A. Baldwin Norton, of this city, Indian Commissioner at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. Norton died at Santa Fe, January 10th, of consumption. He was Major of an Ohio regiment, equipped at Monroeville, during the late rebellion, and served for about two years in Western Virginia. Mr. Norton was a brother of the Hon. D. S. Norton, Senator in Congress from Minnesota, and brother-in-law of the Hon. Judge R. C. Hurd, of this city.

ASHLAND, OHIO.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire---Loss $3,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., January 20, 1868.

The residence of Captain S. M. Barber, of the 42d O. V. I., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about thirty-five hundred dollars. Insured in the Ashland Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twelve hundred dollars.

XLth CONGRESS.

Bill to Forfeit Deserters' Bounties.

Retired Naval Officers as Consuls.

Bills Introduced in the House.

Reconstruction Supplement.

Its Probable Amendment To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1868.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to forfeit the bounties due to deserters from the army, which was referred to the Military Committee.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced and referred.

A long discussion took place on the reference of a joint resolution to permit the appointment of retired officers of the Navy as Consuls. The whole point in dispute was whether it should go to the Naval Committee or to the Committee on Commerce, and after two hours debate it was decided not to send it to either but to lay it on the table.

Reverdy Johnson then called up the resolution for the admission of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, upon which Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the floor. He was followed by several other Senators, but no result was reached. The impression is that the resolution will pass.

The House accomplished nothing to-day of any importance. Under the usual call of the States on Monday for bills, the following only of western interest were introduced and referred:

Bill for the improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph and other harbors in Michigan.

Bill in relation to the terms of the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois.

The reconstruction debate occupied the rest of the day, but no vote was reached, the opponents of the bill in its present shape having carried an adjournment, thereby indicating that to-morrow it will be amended. Mr. Butler in his speech alluded to the bill as it stood as even more defective than the others which had been reported by the same Reconstruction Committee and enacted into a law.

To Weste n Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON presented a resolution relative to rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Road, which was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely to the bill for the purchase of Hall's carbines.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to newly charter and extend the boundaries of the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia. The bill provides for annexing Georgetown and the reorganization of the city government.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of bounties to deserters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill granting one million acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill concerning district judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of War relating to vessels purchased or hired by the War Department, during the late war, the prices paid, etc; also, some particulars regarding those since sold or hired.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the north, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of inquiry regarding captured and abandoned property. Referred to the Committee on retrenchment.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to up the joint resolution in regard to consulate appointments. A lively debate ensued upon it between Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Morril, of Maine, Nye and Drake.

During the debate, by consent, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his motion that the Senate recede from its amendments to the cotton bill disagreed to by the House, and moved that the Senate insist upon them, and that a committee of conference be appointed. The motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Sherman, Conkling and Morrill were appointed as such committee.

Mr. WILSON subsequently moved the same motion in regard to the Senate's amendment to the bill in regard to contraction of the currency.

Debate on the resolution relative to consular appointments was then continued, until Mr. CONKLING moved an adjournment.

Mr. JOHNSON moved as a privileged question to take up his resolution to allow Mr. Thomas to take his seat as Senator from Maryland.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and FESSENDEN spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD rose to speak, but yielded the floor to Mr. SUMNER, who moved an executive session, which was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as the Committee of Conference on the construction bill, Messrs. Cattell, Trumbull and Morton.

After a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

For rebuilding the Military Asylum at Augusta, Me.

To exempt from tax all manufactures.

Relating to the industrial interests of the country.

Prohibiting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of a department to another.

To provide for the payment of pensions in coin.

Relative to rights of naturalized citizens, instructing the President to demand of the British Government an explanation as to the execution of O'Donoghue, claiming to be an American citizen, for an offence alleged to have been committed in England, such satisfaction and redress as the facts may warrant, and to represent to the British Government that the United States acknowledge no right of interference by other States with its naturalized citizens, and any infringement of such rights will be held as cause of war. The resolution also declares it to be the duty of the President to recall Minister Adams. It was offered by Mr. A. H. HORN, of Missouri, and referred to the Foreign Committee.

For the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river.

To amend the Agricultural College bill, by extending for three years the time for the Southern States to accept the act, but limiting the grant to lands within their own limits, and providing that it shall be devoted to the support of public schools, and not to agricultural or scientific colleges.

To amend the bankruptcy law.

Relative to bounties to soldiers transferred during the war.

To amend the act of 1845, extending jurisdiction of District Courts to certain cases on the lakes and navigable waters connecting with them.

To secure to actual settlers the right to buy lands hereafter granted to railway companies.

Making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Sangatuck, St. Joseph and South Haven, Michigan.

Giving the additional bounty to soldiers mustered out before their full term of two years had expired.

To declare the Fort Jessup reservation restored to the United States and subject to homestead entry and settlement.

Directing payment of bounty to veteran volunteers who enlisted for three years after the nine months' service and honorable discharge.

Fixing compensation of members of Congress at $4,000 per annum, and mileage at ten cents per mile, and that of the Speaker at $7,000.

Granting bounty to draft-d soldiers.

To abolish the office of Director of Statistics, and transfer the business of the Bureau to the Department of Education.

A resolution was adopted continuing the Select Committee on the Workings of the Pay Department, and allowing all officers inculpated to appear and explain their conduct before a report is made to the House.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, declaring that no person who has been Secretary, Assistant Secretary, head of a bureau or clerk in any of the departments shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or agent for the prosecution of claims before said departments till two years after the expiration of their term of service. Passed.

The SPEAKER stated that it was proposed to announce the deaths of members as follows: Mr. Wood at 2; Mr. Maury, Wednesday at 3; Hamilton, of Ohio, Thursday at 3; Hise, of Kentucky, Thursday at 3.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a resolution constituting the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney General, a commission to establish on the first of July an excise tariff of prices for freight and passengers over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads not to exceed double the average rates charged on the railroad lines between the Mississippi River and Atlantic in the latitude of St. Louis.

Mr. DODGE objected.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, then introduced the resolution and called for the previous question, which the House refused to second, and Mr. HIGBEE proposing to debate, the resolution went over.

The use of the Hall next Sunday evening was granted to the Congressional Temperance service.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of the additional bounty acts to volunteers of 1861 who were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. SELYE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to confine taxation of manufactures to articles of industry. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill relative to universal suffrage, but Mr. MUNGEN objected.

Mr. LOGAN offered his resolution, telegraphed Saturday, and it was adopted.

Mr. MOORHEAD offered a resolution of inquiry, by the Ways and Means Committee, as to the expediency of so amending the tariff laws as to restrain importation, so as to throw the balance of trade in favor of the United States, as a step to specie payment without further contraction, which was adopted.

At 10:20 the House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill, Mr. BINGHAM giving notice that he would move the previous question at 3:30.

Mr. PRUYN spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SCHOFIELD spoke in support of the bill. Referring to Mr. Brook's declaration the other day that all this reconstruction legislation would be repealed when the Democrats came into power, he asked where, if the Democracy would re-establish slavery and place the insolent slave-driver again at the head of the Government, [Brooks] would find his ambition. He had seen that gentleman's friends gather round him at the close of his speech and congratulate him. He could imagine that they said they will have no negro schools in America, when thou art king; shall they? [Laughter.]

Mr. PRUYN remarked that on his side of the House, they said nothing about negroes. They left that to the other side.

Mr. SCHOFIELD said he could imagine the gentleman from New York (Brooks) arming with lassoo and handcuffs, and going to Markersville to engage a brigade in execution of the fugitive slave law. [Laughter.] He was inclined to think that that gentleman had undertaken to do more than he could perform, and would leave the Legislature as it stood.

Mr. ROONEZ supported the bill.

Mr. CARY said he should like his colleague [Bingham] in his closing argument, to answer these four questions:

First, If Gen. Grant shall neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner, to what tribunal will he be amenable for his misfeasance?

Second, As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court martial, and if so by whose orders, and who shall constitute the court?

Third, not being a civil officer, can he be impeached? If so, by whom, and before what tribunal?

Fourth, If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Mr. PHELPS addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

The time fixed by Mr. BINGHAM having arrived, he took the floor, withdrew the motion to recommit, moved two verbal amendments, and then moved the previous question, refusing to withdraw it to allow Mr. BUTLER to offer his amendment giving the appointment of civil officers to the State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. LOGAN suggested to Mr. Bingham to amend the second section by adding after the word "rebellion" the words "or other military officer who shall or may be put in command of the army."

Mr. BINGHAM declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that if the President should remove Gen. Grant, the law would have no meaning.

Mr. BINGHAM said Congress would soon supply that defect.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the President could not remove General Grant without the concurrence of the Senate.

The previous question was then seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM having an hour in which to close the debate, yielded half of it to Mr. BUTLER, who, while expressing approval of the bill in principle, and the opinion that there were not a dozen Democrats in the House who would not vote for it, objected to the provisions under which it might be maintained, yet thought the Committee had failed in the matter of detail, and that the bill should have been perfected by amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM, in closing the debate, said: I have listened with due attention to the utterances of the able gentlemen who have deemed it their duty to oppose this bill, and I regret to say that with them denunciation assumed the place of argument, and that the burden of the denunciation the voice of reason itself was silent. Those gentlemen who, whether conscious of it or not, have been lending themselves in the heat and excitement of the contest to the work of overthrowing the Constitution, when they should consider the interests of the common country, have enacted precisely the role which was played when the Constitution itself was on trial for its life before the tribunal from the hands of those mighty men whom God taught to use for glory and beauty. The arguments used that day against the ratification of the Constitution, as sponsored by Washington and his compeers were the very counterpart of the arguments now used by the opponents of this bill. Then, as now, the cry was raised for the common defense, for the suppression of insurrection, and to repel invasion, unlimited power upon the legislative department of the Government.

Those gentlemen might be found all their arguments as well as fortify and fly in the dungeons who then opposed the formation of the government and the ratification of the Constitution, as they have stated themselves. I answer this sort of argument in the words of the great men who framed our Constitution, and who, in forming it, proved themselves sound to no men that ever lived upon the earth, or to whom were ever intrusted the destinies of a people, in the language of Hamilton was, and it ought to be written in the discussion on the very initials of your doors, that it is in vain that you impose constitutional shackles on the right of a nation to defend itself. Washington, the so-called the father of the Constitution, took up the words and reiterated them in another form, saying "it is in vain that you attempt to impose constitutional restrictions on the impulse of self-preservation." And Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, anterior to their time, in nations upon the earth, gave out law for the government of individual and collective men, "preserve thy life."

It is the duty of the nation, entrusted as it is with the destinies of a people, to see that no one was committed to a political society, to preserve its own life. That life was assailed for four long years by armed revolt and treason. Three years have elapsed since the surrender of the armies of the rebellion. When the cloud of battle lifted from the fields and rivers of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande, the fact was disclosed that State institutions, constitutional State governments, had perished in that conflict. The people of the United States asked no indemnity for the past; they asked only security for the future. In the propositions of restoration as they were presented, in the year 1865, it was only asked of these late insurgent States that an irrepealable covenant should be placed in the Constitution of the United States by their consent and by our consent, which would make the like rebellion forever impossible, and which would realize by the silent majesty and force of the law, the grand purpose for which the Constitution itself was ordained, namely, the establishment of justice and the security of liberty. That is what was asked. The people of the north accepted this. They accepted it with an unanimity which was without parallel in the political contests of this age or of any age. It was rejected with scorn and contempt by these madmen, who but yesterday lifted up their hands in violence against the holy temple of our liberties, and now we stand here, the representatives of the people, to take the ways and means to enable such of the people of the South as have returned to their loyalty, and to enable them as never struck hands in that mad revolt, to accept these conditions and be returned, in the language of the bill, to political power in the Union.

Let the people of the country decide between us whether the people of the South shall impose taxation to reimburse the cost of the rebellion; whether they shall impose taxation to reimburse the price of emancipated slaves, and whether they shall come into the halls of Congress in the persons of their Senators and Representatives and repudiate and violate the pledge of faith of this nation. That is the issue which is made up here; that is the issue on which we go to the people; that is the ground on which we contest this law. We say to the General of the army, carry out the provisions of this act in good faith. My colleague [Cary] rises in his seat and asks whether the General of the army is responsible in case he violates this law and tramples upon the rights of the people. I regret that my colleague should put it his duty to make such inquiry. I say to the General of the army, I say to every other judicial and executive officer of the Government, that he is neither above the people nor above the people's laws. The General of the army is but the creature of Congressional enactment. The breath which made him General may unmake him to-morrow. I answered my colleague's question further, that by the fifth section of the bill, if the General of the army be guilty of any violation of this law, he is liable by its very terms to be arraigned before the civil tribunals of the United States on an indictment, and held to answer for his high misdemeanor, and on conviction is liable to take his place in the penitentiary and pay forfeit not exceeding $5,000. I trust that my colleague is satisfied with the severity of the penalty.

Another question raised by these gentlemen is that we invade the privileges and power of the Judiciary. I respect the Judiciary as much as any gentleman here who volunteers to be its defender, but I cannot forget in this contest, if I would, the utterance of that profound thinker, Montesquieu, who, speaking of the three departments of the Government—the executive, the legislative and the judiciary, declared reckoning these matters, which go to the foundation of society, the judiciary go to nothing. It has no force nor will, nothing but judgment, and has not power to execute that save at the pleasure of the executive. The judiciary has its functions to perform.

I am perfectly willing that the Judiciary shall be left free and untrammelled in the faithful performance of its functions, but the Judiciary of the United States has no power to revise the question entrusted exclusively to the legislative department of the Government as to whether a State is within this Union or not, or as to whether it has a republican form of Government or not. That question has come before that high tribunal, meaning in the Rhode Island case, and it has solemnly decided that it is a question for the political department of the government, and that the decision of it by that department concludes the judiciary. It must be self-evident that if the judiciary of the United States has power to intervene in the matter, and to decide to-day contrary to the decision of Congress that South Carolina has a republican government and has the right to exercise political power in the Union, it might decide to-morrow of the rest of the States that they have not republican governments, and are not entitled to exercise political power; that would put it in the power of a bare majority of those gentlemen to decide away the life of the nation.

Sir, the nation's life is the keeping of the nation's laws, and the Supreme Court can't touch it. The moment the Supreme Court dares to interfere with that question, it lays violent hands on the very ark of the covenant of the people, and it ought to suffer annihilation.

Touching the authority vested in the General of your army by this bill, I read as though it had been written for this very emergency, the like in your constitution which confers the power and puts an end to all debate, and that is, that Congress shall have the power to prescribe rules, that is law, for the government of the land and naval forces. This takes away nothing from the Executive. Said Mr. Madison, it is the very essence of executive power faithfully to execute the laws—not to make them, but faithfully to execute them in manner and form as the laws themselves prescribe for their execution, and that there might be no mistake about it that even the waiving, though a fool, might not err therein, the makers of the Constitution wrote the words in the instrument itself that the power invested with executive power should take care that the laws be faithfully executed. They took care further to provide that the President should be bound by an oath, that chain of adamant which binds the consciences of men to the throne of eternal truth and justice, this requirement of the Constitution to faithfully carry out the laws. Let that be done and all is well with the Republic.

Gentlemen, do not talk about this law oppressing anybody, or injuring anybody or outraging anybody. It was the right of injuring anybody or outra

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

WHEN the issuing of greenbacks to carry on the war was first proposed, the Democrats in Congress arrayed themselves against the measure as unconstitutional and ruinous, and this was the position the Democratic party took in its conventions and on the stump. Now, however, they propose an almost indefinite issue of these same greenbacks wherewith to pay the national obligations. Opposed to the war, they were opposed to providing the only means for carrying it on. The war over, they are opposed to the honest and complete payment of the debt incurred by it. Mr. PENDLETON, the coming man of the party, was in Congress at the time and took the anti-greenback side. That gentleman now, however, finds it convenient to champion them, as the hobby whereon he hopes to reach the Presidency. The next step would be to repudiate outright the greenbacks.

"GOING from home to hear home news" was strikingly manifested in a dispatch from Pittsburgh to the New York *Evening Telegram*, the *Herald*'s tender, announcing that a *soldiers'* meeting was held in this city on the 16th, at which the President was indorsed. The meeting referred to was that of JOHNSON Camp No. 12, or rather SAWYER'S camp followers, and mainly composed of office-holders and office-seekers, there being not above half a dozen soldiers of a few months' service in the organization. Here no importance is attached to such meetings, but lest people in remote cities might be induced, from reading such extravagant telegrams as the one referred to, to give them consideration, we deem it proper to say that any bar-room in the country, in a few minutes' notice, could assemble as many friends of ANDREW JOHNSON as adopted the resolutions which prevailed in JOHNSON Camp No. 12, Pittsburgh.

THE passage of the new reconstruction bill through the Senate is said to be doubtful. Coupled with this statement is the one that Gen. GRANT is opposed to it. We doubt very much whether Gen. GRANT has undertaken to influence the action of Congress; though it is quite probable that he has taken occasion to say, what doubtless he sincerely feels, that he does not covet [illegible] and responsibility which the new [illegible] be entailed; character; influence not be[illegible] though it would [illegible] than others, holding important relations to the Government, are in the constant habit of doing, and against which, after all, no perfect reason can be assigned. We can well see that the fate of the bill in the Senate may be doubtful; principally, however, because of the failure of the President's last move to defeat reconstruction. If hereafter Mr. JOHNSON succeeds no better than he did in removing Gen. POPE and appointing Gen. MEADE in his place, reconstruction will proceed in spite of him and without further legislation.

BOSTON COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

[illegible] Board of Trade, a few [illegible]ized a Committee to attend Convention of the [illegible] Trade of the country. The President of the Board, GEO. H. THURSTON, was appointed one of that Committee, with instructions and power to name the others of the Committee. Mr. THURSTON has named the following Committee in pursuance of the action of the Board: GEO. H. THURSTON, GEO. W. CASS, WM. K NIMICK, GEO. W. HAILMAN, JAMES B. LYON, F. R. BRUNOT, JAMES I. BENNETT, DAVID MCCANDLESS, WM. MCCREERY, C. B. HERRON, JAMES M. COOPER.

The topics it is proposed by the Boston Board to be discussed are:

"The improvement of our inland and interior means of transportation; the adoption of a uniform system for the measurement of grain; the adjustment of the currency question in a manner which will reconcile conflicting sections of the West, while at the same time promoting the welfare of the whole country; the restoration of the credit and commerce of the country from its present depressed condition; and the organization of a national chamber of commerce."

In all these subjects Pittsburgh has a great interest, and the committee seems well chosen to represent this community. We are requested to say that the members of the committee will meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for organization and consultation.

CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION.

The amendment which the Senate made to the anti-contraction bill will be promptly concurred in by the House; and whether approved or vetoed by Mr. JOHNSON, it will become a law. The House bill merely suspended the power of the Secretary to contract; the Senate amendment repeals the section outright. It is said this action will be supplemented by providing for a reissue of greenbacks to the amount withdrawn by the Secretary during the past year, whereby the whole amount will be about four hundred millions. In favor of this measure a clear majority in both Houses of Congress is claimed. But whether this expectation be realized or disappointed, the anti-contraction law will prove of the highest interest, and is certain to work important results. The application of the surplus in the Treasury to the payment of interest-bearing indebtedness, would work a saving of $8,500,000 a year, and the result of the purchase of bonds, in competition with capitalists, at the rate of four millions a month, would be an appreciation of our securities—an appreciation that would be followed by a corresponding influence on greenbacks. The total contraction of legal tenders and currency in the last two years has been $176,450,457, entailing consequences which may be seen in our present financial condition. It is gratifying to know that this thing is stopped at last. In the Senate but four votes were recorded against it. In the House the vote was almost as overwhelming.

The French Army.

The new French army bill probably, better than anything else, foreshadows the French view of the future. Strangely enough while the protestations of the Emperor are all peace the preparations are all for war. Under the old—that is the present—system, conscription in times of peace, supplies the ranks with 100,000 recruits drawn annually for seven years, whereby taking but 7*8* per cent. for the service whereby taking but 7*8* per cent. for the service whereby taking but 7*8* per cent. for the service

The Daily Commercial

The Finance Minister and the Currency.---No. 2.

Under the State bank system, as has been shown, the distribution of credits and circulation among the States was very nearly in accordance with the Secretary's present teachings. How far it is so now, under this, so called, national one, organized by the Secretary himself, it is proposed here to show.

By the report of the Comptroller, just now published, the following was the state of things in October last, two years having then elapsed since the date of the Secretary's decree issued at Fort Wayne, by which the public were advised that "paper money" was too abundant, that speculation must cease, and that "contraction" must be the order of the day, the figures, as before, representing millions:

	Banking Capital.	Circulation.	Capital & Circulation.	Investments.	Excess of Investments.
New York	60	10	70	126	44
Boston	35	7	42	64	22
Philadelphia	12	3	15	27	12
	116	20	136	214	78
New York	75	35	110	241	131
Boston	42	24	66	101	35
Philadelphia	16	11	27	59	32
	133	70	203	401	198

All other States and territories 160 124 284 326 152

The total circulation had, in seven years, increased 90,000,000, but instead of finding that increase in those parts of the country in which credit least abounded and circulating notes were most needed, we find the whole of it, and even 10,000,000 more, to have been distributed by the then Comptroller, and now Secretary, to those very States in which credits were most abundant and a paper circulation least required.

Comparing now the bank-created currency of the two periods, we obtain the following figures:

	1860.	1867.	Increase.
New York and New England, present population, 7,000,000			
Credit currency	136	244	
Circulation	73	173	
Total	208	407	199
Other States and territories, population 30,000,000			
Credits	43	152	
Circulation	134	124	
Total	177	276	99

In the first, population could have but very slightly grown. In the other it had increased to the extent of many millions, and yet, while nearly two hundred millions had been added to the one, less than one hundred had been secured by the latter. Such has been the working of a system that is styled national, but that is not only sectional as regards the north and the south, but also as regards the centre and the west as against the north and the east.

In the intervening period the necessities of our people for a general medium of circulation had grown south and west of New York thrice more rapidly than in the country north and east of the Hudson. In many of the older States, poorly supplied before, the check and draft circulation had wholly disappeared. Throughout the west new territories had been settled, and new States had been created, in which credit had as yet obtained no foothold whatsoever. Nevertheless, in the vast region south and west of New York, with four-fifths of the total population of the Union and two-thirds of its wealth, the quantity of circulation granted by the financier who has so much complained of the "plethora of paper money" has been, as here is shown, $10,000,000 less than it has been when Kansas was but beginning to be settled, and when many of the present States and territories had scarcely yet found a place on any map whatsoever.

Circulating notes are least needed where credit currency most abounds. Such is the Secretary's present text. Cities, then, are the places at which banks least need to avail themselves of the privilege of furnishing circulation. That such was the practice under the State bank system is well known to all. How it is now, under the one organized by the Secretary himself, and how his system compares with that he had found established, is shown by the following figures, representing, as before, millions:

	October, 1860, Capital.	Circulation.	Loans.	October, 1867, Loans.	Excess of Loans.
New York	60	10	79	123	44
Boston	35	7	42	64	22
Philadelphia	12	3	15	27	12
	116	20	136	214	78
New York	75	35	110	241	131
Boston	42	24	66	101	35
Philadelphia	16	11	27	59	32
	133	70	203	401	198

Of $90,000,000 addition to the currency in that form of which the Secretary is now so generally accustomed to speak as "paper money," no less than $50,000,000 are here shown to have been given, and given, too, by himself as Comptroller of the Currency, to those three communities in which, by his present showing, circulating notes had been least required; $10,000,000 having at the same time been *withdrawn* from the country south and west of New York, embracing States and territories almost forty in number, with a population numbering little less than 30,000,000 and growing by millions annually, the needs of all for some general medium of circulation being, man for man, thrice greater than those of the people of the cities whose past and present have been above described. The Secretary's theories, as given in the passage of his report heretofore quoted, are excellent. Can he now explain why it is that his practice has been so different?

The bank-created currency of those cities at the same periods may thus be stated:

	1860.	1867.
Credits based on loans of moneys at the credit of individuals	89	193
Circulation	20	70
	109	268

The Secretary denounces speculation, and professes to be earnest in his desire to put it down. Nevertheless, here, *in the very centres of speculation*, three great trading cities, we have, under a system organized by himself, an *increase* of currency amounting to $168,000,000, or within little more than $60,000,000 of the *total* quantity that, excluding Philadelphia, is allowed to all the States and territories of the Union south and west of New York, with four times the population and twice the wealth of New York and New England. Not contents, even, with this, the great opponent of speculation and of "paper money" has been unwearied in his efforts still further to deplete the center, the west, and the south, and to perfect the centralization already so far established, by compelling all their banks to provide in one alone of them funds for redemption of their circulation, after having already provided for the same by deposits in his own hands at Washington. A better provision for the maintenance and extension of the speculative spirit, so often and so bitterly denounced by himself, could scarcely have been devised.

The $50,000,000 additional circulation thus injected into the great centers do more to cause what it is the fashion of the day to style "inflation" than would be done by $500,000,000 of the one, two, and five dollar notes required "for the retail trade, for traveling expenses, and for the purchase of products at first hands," those purposes for which money is really, in the Secretary's view, to be regarded as a "necessity." By whom, however, were they so injected?

By the Secretary himself, in his capacity of Comptroller of the Currency! He, therefore, it is, who is to be regarded as the great "inflationist," yet does it please him to style as such all those who fail to see that the resumption of specie payments can by any possibility be attained by means of measures tending to a total destruction of the societary circulation.

"Capitals," said Mirabeau, "are necessities, but if the head is allowed to grow too large, the body becomes apoplectic, and wastes away." That, precisely, is what is here occurring, the whole tendency of the Secretary's system being in the direction of causing accumulation of blood in and about the societary heart, to the utter destruction of circulation throughout the body and the limbs. Hence it is that property in New York city has attained such enormous prices, and that we are now daily called upon to read of the "unparalleled advance" that, according to the *Tribune*, has taken place in the adjoining States, New Jersey and Connecticut. Passing outward, however, into Pennsylvania, we find a totally different state of things, miners and farmers being thrown altogether idle: and the depression there being quite as little to be "paralleled" as is the advance in the States so liberally patronized by our consistent Finance Minister.

To find his system working in full perfection we need, however, to look further south—to Georgia, Carolina and Alabama. Doing this, we find the same *Tribune*, the especial advocate of his most unphilosophical and most exhaustive system, speaking to its readers in the words that follow:

"A correspondent, writing from Hinesville, Liberty county, Ga., says: 'A sale has taken place at this county seat that so well marks the extreme depression in the money market that I send you the particulars: Colonel Quarterman, of this county, deceased, and his executor, Judge Featter, was compelled to close the estate. The property was advertised, as required by law, and on last court day it was sold. A handsome residence at Walthourville, with ten acres attached, out-houses, and all the necessary appendages of a first-class planter's residence, was sold for $60. The purchaser was the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. His plantation, four hundred and fifty acres of prime land, brought $150; sold to a Mr. Fraser. Sixty-six acres of other land, near Walthourville, brought three dollars; purchaser Mr. W. D. Bacon. These were all *bona fide* sales. It was court day, and a large concourse of people were present. The most of them were large property owners, but really had not five dollars in their pockets, and in consequence would not bid, as the sales were for cash.' In Montgomery, Alabama, lots on Market street, near the Capitol, well located, 50 feet by 110 feet, averaged $350 each. The Welsh residence on Perry street, two-story dwelling houses, including four lots, sold for $3500; Dr. Robert M. Williams was the purchaser. The same property in better times would not have brought less than $10,000. The Loftin Place, near Montgomery, containing 1000 acres, was recently retired at auction for forty cents an acre. The same lands rented the present year for three dollars an acre. About thirty real estate transfers were recorded in Nashville last week; prices were low. In Portsmouth, Virginia, a house and lot, formerly of the Reed estate, situated on the south side of County street, near the intersection with Washington, was recently sold to Mr. Ames for $750. A building lot at the intersection of South and Bart streets, brought only $125. A portion of Woodland, the late Judge John Webb Tyler's estate in Prince William county, Virginia, has been purchased by Mr. Delaware Davis of New Jersey, at $20 an acre."

The more the blood is driven to the heart the more do the limbs become enfeebled, and thus greater becomes the liability to paralysis to be followed by death. The Secretary has been, and still is, driving all the blood of the Union into the States and cities of the north and east, and with every step in that direction and circulation becomes more and more torpid and the paralysis more complete. C.

*This is probably much less than the truth, there being checks and "cash items" that to some extent must have borne interest. Opposed to them there are sorgum funds which are additions to capital. The one would probably balance the other.

Count Zur-Lippe, now that he is dismissed from the Prussian Ministry of Justice, is going to marry a poor girl to whom he has been engaged for a long time, but whose claims have been opposed by his official station.

A Substitute for House Paper.

A gentleman in Cambridge has invented a process by which wood may take the place of paper in the adornment of house walls: "A very delicate, simple and beautiful machine has been constructed, which will take a portion of a tree after it has been cut the right length and width, and shave it up into thin ribbons as wide as a roll of house paper, making 100 or 150 to the inch. These rolls of wood are placed on the walls by paper-hangers with paste and brush, precisely in the same manner with paper. The wood is wet when used, and really works easier than paper, because it is much more tough and pliable. In these days, when variety is sought for, one can finish the walls of his house in different woods, to suit his taste. One room can be finished in bird's-eye maple, another in chestnut, another in cherry, another in white wood, and so on. Thus he has no imitation, but the real, genuine article upon his walls. The eye tires of set figures, such as we have in ordinary paper hangings, but never of nature itself. The longer the wood hanging remains on the wall, the more distinct will be the grain and color of the wood. The expense of wood is less than paper. Of course, if one wants to make a very handsome room, he can use expensive wood like rosewood; but the ordinary kinds, some of which are very handsome, are very cheap. The walls of kitchens and common rooms can be covered in this way so as to make the expense very small. The wood can be oiled, varnished, or shellacked, and then washed at pleasure, and thus kept perfectly clean. It will not crack or split when using, and when on the walls, stands like solid work. Rooms have been lined with wood hangings, and exposed to the strongest heat from common stoves, without the slightest sign of peeling off or warping. The article, when ready for use, is very thin, and a log measuring twenty-four inches in diameter, would make 125 rolls, containing thirty-six square feet each. One machine will make two rolls per minute. By pannelling with different kinds of wood, a room may be finished in elegant style and made to correspond with the furniture. For example, if the furniture is chestnut, with black walnut trimmings, the walls could be hung with the same kind of wood. Thus all tastes could be gratified, and parties who may use this kind of hanging will find that it will stand very much longer than paper, and will improve by age."

Interesting to Fruit Lovers.

When the Pacific railroad is completed it is anticipated that a large business will be done in fruit from California and Oregon, that will find a ready market in any of the Eastern cities. The season of that coast is much earlier than that of the Eastern States, besides the warm climate with the peculiarly favorable condition of the soil enables the producing of a quality of fruit not known as yet east of the Rocky Mountains. The great variety of grapes produced in California comprise every variety known or cultivated in the world. The various raisins and sweet grapes do remarkably well, and can be supplied at a cheap rate, enabling the same to be sent east, where they can be furnished at a moderate cost. The demand will be enormous when the qualities of the different grapes are known. Figs of every variety do well; also the various varieties of plums, peaches, pears and quinces; and Oregon has not a rival in producing apples and pears, and can supply a month earlier apples than any of the Eastern States, so that we may expect to see that fruit on the table of all the principal hotels during the early summer months, before the eastern apples have matured.

The States of California and Oregon can supply a large amount of the dried fruits required in the East, as the fig, raisin, plum, peach, pear and apple—all of which will be a better quality than that supplied at the present time, as the drying nature of that climate, taken in connection with the very fine quality of the fruit, places that section ahead in these productions.

The grape will probably be one of the principal articles of transportation to the East, as that is so decidedly superior to anything of the kind now produced in any of the Eastern States, that a ready market will be found for all that can be brought through by railroad.

A Royal Wedding and an Accident.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "A marriage has been concluded between the Grand Duchess Eugenie Leuchtenberg-Romanowsky, second daughter of the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest sister of the Emperor, and the second son of the Grand Duke of Oldenbourg, though the wedding ceremony will not take place before the month of January, 1868. The bride is a charming girl, and if it is a love match, cannot fail to be pleased at the prospect of leaving a home which riches and honors have not succeeded in rendering a comfortable or a happy one. Though the second son, the bridegroom will be rich, as his elder brother has been disinherited for marrying beneath his rank and without the consent of his father. The Grand Duchess Eugenie is at present residing at the palace of her uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, which was the theater of a deplorable accident last week. The Princess Potemkin called to congratulate the young Grand Duchess on her approaching marriage, and, being old and feeble, entered the lift to be hoisted up to the bride's apartments. On reaching the second landing she found the Grand Duke Nicholas waiting to receive her, and as he was extending his hand to help the old lady out, the cords suddenly broke from some unexplained cause, and the machine descended with great velocity. Luckily it swayed from side to side in the fall, and a succession of small jerks some-what broke the shock; but the Princess's wrist was broken, and she received such severe contusions and internal injuries as to preclude the possibility of her removal to her own house, and she now lies at the Palace in a precarious condition.

How the "Needle-Gun" was Made.

The Prussian Dreysse, just dead, thus invented the famous needle-gun while working in Paris:—

It sometimes happened that quantities of percussion caps were sent back to him, having been spoiled by moisture. In order to prevent this, Dreysse conceived the idea of protecting them against dampness by covering them with a thin film of paper. The result proved to be the very opposite, for the paper attracted moisture, and a very large order, which had been constructed in this way, was sent back to him as they were entirely spoiled and unfit for use. This was a great loss to the firm, as copper was very dear at that time. In order to obtain the copper of the caps for further manufacturing purpose, Dreysse decided to remove the fulminating composition. In order to effect this with as as little loss of time as possible, he wanted to do it by explosion. After various unsatisfactory attempts, the idea occurred to him of accomplishing it by means of a pin or needle constructed for that purpose. This experiment proved to be entirely successful, and like lightning the idea struck him of using the needle altogether for exploding the cartridge. Not less quickly a second idea dawned on his mind—that of removing the entire explosive material into the cartridge, to save the expensive copper used heretofore for caps. This was the first important step in the construction of the Prussian needle-gun. Dreysse at once set to work, and in the beginning of 1829 the first needle-gun was made.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ "METCALFE, THE EMINENT PHARMACEUTIST, has discovered a remedy for Rheumatism, which he believes to be infallible. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—one dollar only—and many men would cheerfully give fifty for a certain cure of this dreadful and widespread disease. Metcalfe is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of his GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is already very extensive."—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Female Complaints—no other medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those monthly flows incident to the gentler sex, and which are the sad results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co.
Saw Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

JOHN R. & A. HURBOCH,
Nursery men, Florists and Seedsmen.
Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with
Boquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Ornamental Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS,
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
Black and Colored Alpaca, Cheap.
Plaid and Striped Poplins,
A BARGAIN.
COBURGS, DELAINES,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN,
TABLE LINEN,
COTTON AND
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
WATERPROOF FLANNELS,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
IRISH LINEN, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' CLOTH AND VELVET
SACQUES,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES, By
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.
STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MONONGAHELA COMPANY FOR PERMISSION TO SURRENDER ITS CHARTER. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 123. March Term, 1868. January 6th, 1868. The Account of the Directors exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Company, and also a Schedule of Distribution of the remaining assets among the Stockholders of the Company, was presented in open Court and approved. And it was ordered that said Account and Schedule of Distribution should be confirmed absolutely on the 1st day of February, 1868, unless exceptions shall have been filed thereto.
From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
All parties interested will take notice of the above order.
THOS. EWING,
Attorney for Directors.
January 11, 1868. T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.
DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.
T

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of ROBERT LOVE, late of Shaler township, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediately.
SUSANNA LOVE, Adm'x.,
Shaler Township.
MACCONNELL & SON,
Attorneys for Estate, 93 Diamond st.
T

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.
5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First st.
eod

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING JOB LOTS OF DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
DRY GOODS.
21 FIFTH STREET.
cod

A Large Assortment
AT LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod

FURNISHING GOODS.
SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY REBRUARY 1ST.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

MERCHANTILE BROKERS.
E. G. HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SPERM PORT GRAPE WINE
Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.
VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
SPERM'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Opo, or Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure produce of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and united to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Families use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
☞Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
Office, No. 6 VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. T,Th,S

THE CLIMAX REACHED.
The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority of this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps this remedy as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which hundreds more have already certified to over their signatures.
The speedy cure all've effects of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this and the surrounding vicinity have experienced its beneficial and immediate effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, generally typical weakness and debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.
Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
MANAGERS.
T,Th,S

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Register not wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AT
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP CARPETS.
THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES AT
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,
23 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.
They OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.
COMMON CARPETS,
25 CENTS PER YARD.
CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.
BLAIRSVILLE
LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
The next Session will begin FEBRUARY 1st, 1868.
REV. J. JEWETT PARKS,
eod Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
Wednesday, January 15, 1868.
Courses of Instruction given
In *General Science,*
In *Agriculture,*
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering,*
In *Metallurgy, Mineralogy* and *Mining,* and in *Classical Literature.*
For further information, apply to
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, Address
T,Th,S,tf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING.
Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplements thereto approved 25th February, 1864, notice is hereby given that the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals at the Speaker's Desk in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the second Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years, from the first day of April, A. D. 1868, to the first day of April, A. D. 1871, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of April, A. D. 1871, to the first day of April, A. D. 1874, according to the modes, and manner and conditions prescribed in said Acts and Supplements, and the several laws amendatory thereof.
Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said Act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum on each item of labor done. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:
We propose to do the Public Printing and Binding of the State Printing in the manner and in all respects authorized by the Act of the 16th of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of April, A. D. 1868, at and for the rate per centum on the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding be awarded to us, we hereby agree that we will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, to enter into the usual contract, dated the 1st day of January, 1868, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted, which said proposals shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and addressed to the Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and adjudged on the 2d day of January, 1868, according to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. td

DRUGGISTS.
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.
FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

PAINTERS.
REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1yES-tr

BREWERS.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
On hand and arriving daily by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
People's Insurance Company
OF
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,
FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1867, *INCLUSIVE.*
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 24, 1856:

1. Capital Stock.....$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to.....200,000 00
2. Assets:
Stock, Due Bills.....$ 44,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages. 11,000 00
Loans on Collaterals and 7-30 Bonds..... 53,200 00
Bills Receivable..... 14,684 25
Premium Notes..... 14,426 75
Book Accounts..... 2,362 01
Cash ..... 9,388 35—$149,061 36
3. Amount of Premium received .....$ 59,731 46
4. Amount of Interest received..... 6,276 78
Balance January 1st, 1867 ..... 43,420 77
$109,429 01
5. Disbursements:
Losses.....$22,479 93
Taxes 2,799 44
Salaries, rent, advertising and all other expenses. 6,369 62
Premiums returned..... 2,912 26
Reinsurance 1,622 70
Dividends..... 14,706 25— 50,367 65—$ 49,061 36
Office Furniture..... 87 00
Accrued Interest..... 763 00
Open Policy, premium earned..... 150 00
Capital Stock 100,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1868.. $150,744 36
6. Amount of outstanding Risks, November 30st, 1867.....$2,150,677 62
7. Amount of losses unadjusted and debts due by the Company not exceeding..... 9,409 00
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. eod

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA., from December 26th, 1866, to December 26th, 1867. Published in accordance with the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital Stock $250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..... 500,000 00
ASSETS.
2. Stock Due Bills, two approved names.....$ 125,000 00
United States 7-30 Notes, $106,000 00.. 100,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7 3-10 Bonds, $25,000..... 25,000 00
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes..... 41,334 16
Book Accounts for Premiums..... 7,061 41
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 16,713 31
Office Furniture..... 604 09—$316,303 00
3. Amt't of Premiums received..... $67,376 76
4. Amt't of Interest, re ceived..... 13,568 27
5. Disbursements.
Losses Paid..... $ 27,394 22
Premiums Returned... 1,940 65
Reinsurance 701 27
Commissions..... 1,336 36
Board of Underwriters..... 230 00
United States and State Taxes..... 1,381 66
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other expenses..... 5,145 68—$ 38,178 24
Amount of Loss unadjusted and unpaid, None .....
Amount of Debts due by the Co. not exceeding.....
Amount of Outstanding Risks $2,585,912 00
W. P. JONES, Secretary.
January 16, 1868. T&S

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from December 31st, 1866, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets:
United States 5-20s.....$81,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages. 12,500 00
Mortgages..... 12,500 00
Allegheny City Bonds. 3,000 00
Bank Stock 2,856 82
Insurance Stock..... 2,500 00
Individual Accounts for Premiums..... 1,336 61
Cash in Bank, Gold..... 3,446 00
Cash in Bank, Local Vouchers..... 3,502 79
Office Furniture..... 334 10—$127,585 32
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive..... $29,498 67
4. Amount of Interest received in 1867..... $8,516 14
5. Paid since January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses$25,524 93
Reinsurance 2,566 93
Returned Premiums.. 1,063 47
Commissions on Premiums..... 167 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License 852 50
State and City Taxes 762 02
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses..... 5,376 63—$ 36,464 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks, December 31st, 1867..... $1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, (not including capital stock of every character, not exceeding $11,130 83.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

The Daily Commercial

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticise freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

Terms of the Daily Commercial.

Daily Subscribers, (per year,) - - - - $10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) - - - - 25
Single Copies, - - - - - - - - - - 5

The Weekly Commercial

Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the DAILY, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

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One Copy, (one year,) - - - - - - $2 00
One Copy, (six months,) - - - - - 1 00
In Clubs of twenty, - - - - - - - - 1 50
Office, Commercial Building, No. 76 Fifth street,
Address,
COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

OHIO NEWS.

The city of Cleveland has been redistricted, and now comprises fifteen wards.

The Lima *Gazette* says the Paulding Court House burned a few weeks since, destroyed the entire records of the Auditor's office. These records cannot be replaced—and their loss will occasion a great deal of inconvenience to the people of that county.

A man named Moore, residing in Cleveland, has not closed his eyes in sleep for six weeks, at least the *Herald* says so. That paper of Thursday says: "Day and night he is apparently as wide awake and fresh as if he had just risen from a good night's sleep. He goes to bed regularly for rest, but cannot sleep. He is able to be about, and on pleasant days goes out for exercise and medical treatment. Several medical men have visited him, but their opinions vary and are unsatisfactory. At present the effect of electric baths is being tried upon him, with no perceptible effect yet."

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Youngstown on the 14th, with the following officers: President, Sidney Strong; Vice President, George Cornell; Recording Secretary, P. O'Conner; Corresponding Secretary, Robert McCurdy; Treasurer, A. H. Rice; Committee on Finance, Thomas H. Wilson, G. K. Ormond, Richard Brown; Committee on Rooms, H. Manning, Jr., F. Whistler, B. F. Park; Committee on Devotional Meetings, Rev. Ingersoll, H. G. Leslie, Rev. S. Maxwell, Jr.

The following, dated Shanghai, China, October 24, 1867, is published in the Columbus *Journal:* Mr. John Austin, for many years a resident at Shanghai, China, where he amassed quite a fortune, died a few years since, leaving a little girl. She is now about ten years old, and is very interesting and intelligent child. Mr. Austin is said to have resided in the State of Ohio before coming to China. Should this meet the eye of any of his friends who wish to know more concerning him or his child, they can address the "Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China."

The Delaware *Herald* says: Mr. B. C. Waters, Mail Agent on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, who was seriously injured last spring by being drawn from the car while in the act of taking a mail bag from a crane at a station near Cleveland, while the train was passing at its usual speed, sued the company for damages, basing his claim upon the fact, as alleged, that the crane was in the reverse position from what it should have been, which caused the accident, and that an employee of the road, who had charge of the station, placed the bag upon the crane and was responsible for the reverse. We presume the suit has been compromised—Mr. Waters withdrawing his suit and the Company paying him $1,500.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Judge Thomas Foster, of New Hampshire, last week bought 205 acres of land near Vienna station for $5,000.

By order of the Common Council, the citizens of Danville will vote, on the 23d inst., on the question of a corporate subscription of $125 000 to the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad.

The Virginia Express Company, chartered by the last legislature of the State, has gone into operation. The Company are already running on several lines of railroad in the State, and expect soon to run on every road in Virginia.

Samuel C. Luddington, of Greenbrier county, says the *Valley Virginian*, has a seven-year old steer that weighs 4,300 pounds; is seventeen hands high and still growing. His steership will be taken to New York in the spring, and Mr. Lud will have to have a truck made to haul him around.

The Lynchburg *News* of Thursday says: We were pleased to meet, yesterday, Dr. E. Hoffman, late of Washington county, Pa., who has recently purchased the farm of Colonel S. E. Goodson, near Bristol, and is now en route to take possession of it. Dr. Hoffman is a gentleman of fine intelligence, and of large means, and is just the kind of immigrant we rejoice to welcome to the Old Dominion. The Doctor intends to make wool growing a specialty, and brings with him for this purpose four hundred Spanish ewes of the finest breed.

The Howard Iron Works, in East Wheeling, were sold about ten days ago, to P. C. Hilbreth, for the sum or $13,200, but some misunderstanding arising the sale was declared null and void. The works were to be sold again on Saturday.

The Crescent Iron Works, Wheeling, have been suspended, and will not resume operations again until sold or leased.

John Schaffer, the Parkersburg murderer, is now writing a full confession of the murders of Ulrich, Teutor and Lillienthal. He gives his real name as Jacob Eiserly. Schaffer was a bar-keeper at the funeral of Tautor, one of his victims.

A meeting of the Wool Growers of the State will be held at the Court House, Wellsburg, W. Va., at two o'clock, on Thursday, February 6, 1868. West Virginia has taken an active part in the National Wool Growers' Association during the past year, and much business of importance to wool growers has been transacted.

A BLOT CLUB has been organized in New York for the purpose of providing restaurants whereat the members may obtain good, whole some food, well cooked and decently served. It cannot now be had in the greasy, odorous, filthy saloons where insolent and unclean waiters thrust before the disgusted guest provisions badly prepared. The Blotters have fixed upon this scale of charges: Soups, fish and meats, roasted or boiled, 10 cents; lamb, mutton, beef a la mode, veal, venison, 25 cents; fowls, 20 cents; vegetables, 3 cents; bread, all varieties, 2 cents; butter, 2 cents; stewed fruits, tea, coffee, etc., 5 cents; puddings, pies, dumplings, 10 cents. Is there not a local Blot who will serve Pittsburgh in like manner?

CITY MATTERS.

PRESENTATION.—Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny Fire Department, was presented on Friday evening last, on behalf of the Friendship Fire Company, with a handsome set of equipments.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—An insane man named Adam Graham, who was committed to the county jail on Saturday by Mayor McCarthy, was taken to the Insane Hospital at Dixmont yesterday by order of Court.

SECOND WARD COUNCIL VACANCY.—The following names are mentioned for the vacancy in the second ward occasioned by the resignation of Councilman Schurck: Calvin Adams, D. W. C. Carroll, T. P. Houston, and John Wilson.

BRIDGE CONTRACT AWARDED.—The Dubuque *Herald* of last Tuesday says that the contract for building the superstructure or iron work of the bridge over the Mississippi at that point, was let to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh. The bid was for $275,900. Other bids ranged from that figure to $350,000.

FIRE AT FREEPORT.—The large and extensive pork-packing establishment, belonging to William A. Rowan, in Freeport, Armstrong county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday evening, the 17th inst. Up to the present time he has been unable to determine the exact amount of his loss, but it will be very heavy. No insurance.

THE GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association assembled at their hall, above the Mayor's office, last night. Speeches were made by several of the members and resolutions adopted positive to the wishes of the Board of Councilmen. After a lively discussion on the subject of an exhibition to be given next month, which was decided in the affirmative, the meeting adjourned.

STABBING AFFRAY IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.—A serious stabbing occurred on Saturday evening last at the tavern of John Cheos, in Temperanceville. It appears that a man named Applegate, brother of Mrs. Cheos, the proprietor's wife, came to the tavern, when a quarrel sprung up between him and the bar-keeper, Jeff. Davis, Applegate being ejected from the house, when Applegate it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed the bar-keeper in the bowels, inflicting very serious injuries. No arrest has yet been made.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The Orphans' Fair still continues to be crowded nightly. The open voting on the gold-headed cane, for the most popular Manager of the Orphan Fair, last night, and it cost as follows: James McCabe 2 35; Jerome Campbell, 2,265; Wm. H Reel, 84; Chs S. Maclay, 1,040; Mr McKeown, 2,165; Reed, 242. The voting on the cane will close at half-past nine o'clock to-night, and sealed ballots only will be received. The proceeds of the Fair for the remainder of this week, commencing to morrow evening, will be for the benefit of the poor.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—The large and elegant stock of furs and robes, and ladies misses, children's and gents' fur trimmed hats and caps now on exhibit at Messrs. Smith, Vanhook & McClelland's, No. 56 and 57 Fifth street, is being sold at prices that average nearly sixty per cent. less than cost. This rare opportunity to replenish is offered to the readers of the firm to close out their present stock to make room for a new and extensive assortment already purchased. Such an opportunity to secure bargains is seldom presented, and those needing such goods should avail themselves of it as early as possible.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Mr. W. J. Riggs, residing on Saw Mill Run, about six miles from the city, was accidentally shot on Saturday afternoon under the following circumstances: He was engaged in examining a loaded pistol, which was accidentally discharged while working about the trigger, the ball passing through the palm of his hand, and lodging in the breast of his son, a little boy, and it is supposed lodging in the posterior of the intestines, near the navel. Drs. Riggs and Gilchrist, of Manchester, were sent for, who succeeded in extracting the ball after considerable difficulty. The physicians report the opinion that the functions of the arm will not be impaired.

SENT TO THE HOSPITAL.—Patrick Monahan, the insane prisoner, who, it will be remembered, was arrested a few months ago for wrecking a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Turtle Creek, and who has been incarcerated in the county jail since then, has been quite ill for some time past, and was removed yesterday to Passavant's Infirmary by order of Court, where he will remain until he is better, when he will be returned to jail.

An old man named Richard Durbin, who served a term in jail for disorderly conduct, and whose term expired about ten days ago, but who has been unable to leave his cell, where he has since remained, was removed to Passavant's Hospital yesterday by order of Court.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY MEETING.—The Trades' Assembly held a meeting at their hall on Saturday evening, which was largely attended. In the absence of the President, Mr. McGlaughlin presided. The credentials of several delegates were read and accepted, and the delegates seated. Considerable discussion was entered into on the subject of the passage of a law regulating the sizes of coal screens, and also the character of the scales. Blank petitions were presented to the Legislature at Harrisburg praying for the passage of a law with these objects in view. The subject "That the formation of a separate political party, by the working classes, is conducive to their best interests," was laid over for discussion on next regular meeting. After the transaction of some routine business, the Assembly adjourned.

New Goods at Horne's.

The attention of our readers, the ladies particularly, is directed to the announcement in another column of Jos. Horne & Co., who are now receiving at Nos. 77 and 79 market street, a choice assortment of embroideries, laces and lace goods, handkerchiefs, kid gloves, ribbons, and trimmings of all kinds, and millinery goods of the latest and most approved styles. This stock for excellence and variety is never equalled in this city, and is of so attractive a character that our fair readers will fail to appreciate it. The extreme economical rates in their visits will find at Horne's an extensive stock of goods at low prices—in fact the prices of goods are literally at this time ruinously low, and those who would avail themselves of them should not delay.

Allegheny Caucus Nominations.

The Allegheny Councils met in caucus last evening in City Hall, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various city offices. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but as early as half-past six the members and their friends congregated in the building, and "buttonholed" the members for their votes as they passed to the chamber. It had been announced that the caucus would compromise only the Republican members, but the Democrats were also invited, and seven of them made their appearance and took their seats. The meeting was organized by calling James McKier, Esq., President of Select Council, to the chair, and appointing W. & D. Reed Democratic clerks. The number of candidates for the different offices was large, and the caucus did not adjourn until after eleven o'clock. There were twelve candidates for Superintendent of Water Works, and seven ballots were had before a selection was made. The following nominations were then made for the different offices:

Controller—R. B. Francis.
Treasurer—Edward Mellon.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.
Assistant Street Commissioner—Isaac Stewart.
Superintendent Chief Water Works—Wm. Paul, jr.
City Engineer—Charles Davis.
Clerk of Markets—Patrick Gallis.
City solicitor—J. C. Mcombs.
Mercantile Appraiser—A. Wayne.
Measurer of Wood and Bark—A. Maxwell.
Water Assessor—David Cousins.
City Assessor—Robert B. Kay.
Weighmaster—John Listle.
Assistant in Weighmaster's office—Robert M. Park.
Weighmaster of Diamond Scales—Geo. McNulty.
Weighmaster Second Ward Scales—J. B. McAllister.
Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, Wm. Hamilton; Third ward, Joseph Fenech ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth ward, Robert Wilson; Sixth ward, Alex. Campbell; seventh ward, Robert Lobinson.
Offices of Supervising Hall: *Dispatch* and *Gazette*—Democratic *Freeholds Freund.*

The vote for official organ was as follows: *Dispatch* 28; *Gazette*, 21; COMMERCIAL, 2; *Freeholds Freund* 26; *Volksblatt*, 25.

Thecauditor General's Report—What Allegheny County Pays the State.

The following amounts were paid into the State Treasury, from Allegheny county, during the year 1867, as appears from the report of the Auditor General:

AUCTION COMMISSIONS AND DUTIES.

T. A. McClelland, Pittsburgh	$20 06
A. McIlwaine, Pittsburgh	366 60
Geo. Wrenn, Pittsburgh	366 60
Henry H. Snelgrove, Whitehall	50 00
John D. Bailey, Pittsburgh	50 00
Lawrence Kelly, Allegheny	50 00
Samuel Hoffman, Allegheny	125 00
P. McNamara, Allegheny county	125 00
Wm. Schaffer, Allegheny county	125 00
John W. Edmundson, Allegheny county	125 00
Michael Varner, Allegheny county	125 00
Henry Conner, Allegheny county	125 00
T. A. McClelland, Pittsburgh	2 50
A. McIlwaine, Pittsburgh	66 68

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS.

Bank of Pittsburgh	$15,957 70
Third Ward National Bank	750 00
Mechanics' Nation l Bank	2,466 60
Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh	1,996 00
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co	500 00
Pittsburgh and Birmingham P. R. W. Co.	150 00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.	1,065 13
Ft. Pitt Pass. R. and C. R. W. Co	12,265 00
Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co	616 80
Monongahela Navigation Co	1,063 50
Allegheny Bridge Co	1,875 00
Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Co	927 00
Union Bridge Co	279 17
Northern Liberties Bridge Co	92 62
Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Co	32 00
Pittsburgh Forge Co	315 00
Ft. Wayne Railroad Co	180 00
Manufacturers' Insurance Co	375 00
Boatmen's Insurance Co	300 00
Cash Insurance Co	279 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	625 00
Eureka Insurance Co	300 00
Franklin Insurance Co	750 00
Monongahela Insurance Co	770 00
Pan-yan a Insurance Co	225 00
Citizens' Insurance Co	500 00
Western Insurance Co	1,125 00
Allegheny Gas Co	3,150 00
B. F. P. & S. P. Gas Co	223 00
Pittsburgh and Pulaski Printing Co	254 50
Fruit House Association	237 98
Tax on Real and Personal Estate	30,304 18

TAX ON LOANS.

D. Allen, Jr	$ 199 96
D. Anderson, Allegheny city	1,159 28
Borough of Bellevue	91 74
Borough of Lowe ville	27 27
Borough of Manchester	1 32
Borough of South Pittsburgh	222 00
Monongahela Navigation Co	500 00
Monongahela Navigation Co	227 80
Pitts. & Bir. Pass. R. W. Co	2,346 00
Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co	

TAX ON NET EARNINGS OR INCOME.

Wes ern Insurance Co	$ 298 53
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	325 74
Pennsylvania Insurance Co	289 77
Pitts. Alle. and Man. P. R. W. Co	691 70
Exchange Bank Institution	23 70
I. B. McVay & Co	180 00
Allegheny Pass. R. W. Co	2 47
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co	34 74
Pitts. Pass. R. W. Co	749 87
Shoenberger Bridge Co	222 47
P. H. Mertz, broker	32 06
Mellon, Bro. & Co., bankers	32 06
Allegheny Savings Bank	634 97
Germania Fire Ins. Co	96 54
Hemus, Hart & Co	243 38
Fifth Ward Bank	27 37
J. K. Morange	64 75
Semple & Jones	200 79
Pitts. and Pitts. Bridge Co	500 23
Monongahela Bridge Co	494 43
I. B. McVay & Co	91 23
Allegheny Trust Co	335 16
B. F. P. & S. P. Pitts. Gas Co	274 16
Hand Street Bridge Co	916 64
Peoples' Ins. Co	260 60
Mechanics' Street Bridge Co	1,783 88
C. B. Scully	29 60
Holmes & Son	465 36
Mechanics' Street Bridge Co	14 78
McCrum & Co	43 56
Allegheny Gas Co	1,276 42
Allegheny Bridge Co	1,102 50
Pittsburgh Iron Co	1,220 39
S. Cuthbert & Son	108 92
Fred. Ihmsen	230 02
Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Co	367 93
Western Insurance Co	470 25

TAX ON WRITS, DEEDS, WILLS, ETC.

J. H. Walker, Prothonotary	$ 4,745 02
Joseph H. Gray, Register	1,121 15
Henry Sahm, Recorder	3,794 16
Abdiel McClure, late Recorder	1,241 64

TAX ON CERTAIN OFFICES.

Henry Sahm, Recorder	$ 5,154 19
Abdiel McClure, late Recorder	1,941 57

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Joseph H. Gray, Register	$16,682 48
Wm. J. Richardson, late Register	1,051 90

RETAILERS LICENSES.

D. Aiken, Jr., County Treasurer	$11,182 66
D. Mackrton, Treasurer of Allegheny	4,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. Aiken, Jr., Tavern Licenses	$27 109 07
" Billiard saloons, etc	1,544 05
" Eating Houses, etc	4,281 29
" Peddlers' Licenses	1,880 00
" Brokers' Licenses	1,782 10
" Distillers and Brewers	1,494 00
" Pamphlet Laws	53 20

PREMIUMS ON CHARTERS.

Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co	$1,666 67
Jones & Shuman Rail Road Co	833 34

ESCHEATS.

Allegheny Bridge Co	$ 21 60

IN THE CITY.—Captain Cooper Gang, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the State, is at present in the city on a visit. He is a member of the Select Councils of a Delaware, and attended the caucus on Saturday last evening. The Captain will return to Harrisburg to-morrow.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

Death of Young Schrock—Inquest on the Bodies—The Testimony Elicited—Cause of the Explosion Not Known—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The boy, John A. Schrock, who was injured by the terrible explosion of fire works at the store of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, on Smithfield street, on Saturday morning, died yesterday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, at Passavant's Hospital, in the Eighth ward, where he has been lying since the explosion. Since his removal to the Hospital he was attended by Drs. Phillips and Benham, who did everything in their power to save him, but without avail. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and resided with his father, one of the members of the firm, at No. 171 South Avenue, Allegheny. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., and has been in the city but six months. He has been going to school since he has been here, but in the evenings and on Saturdays he was at his father's store, where he employed himself in he ping the hands in the establishment.

THE INQUEST.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson, consisting of Messrs William N. Ogden, John McElroy, Charles Sullivan, Henry Meyer, W. C. Barnett and James Miller, to investigate the cause and circumstances of the explosion, met at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office last evening, when the following testimony was adduced:

TESTIMONY OF AN ATTANDING PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. A. Phillips, sworn—Am the physician who attended young Schrock; his death resulted from burns; the injuries were superficial in their character; the eye balls were disorganized, and also the tongue. From the character of the wounds, I would judge that they were caused by the explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive substance.

TESTIMONY OF THE TRAVELING AGENT.

Edward Herd, sworn—Am a traveling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion. The first thing I heard after the report was the fall of something heavy overhead, and saw flames through the stairway; went up the stairs, and the second explosion took place in the room where the fire was, but found it fastened; returned and went up the backway; found the balcony on fire that I was compelled to quench; the fire works were stored in the upper portion of the second story, and were within four feet of the fireplace. A fire was kept burning all the time there were at work. There were four hundred dollars worth of fire works on hand. Do not know the cause of the explosion.

TESTIMONY OF THE CANDY MAKER.

Geo. W. Jones, sworn—Am candy maker for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the second story of the building at the time of the explosion; my first in imation of it was the fall of boxes in the second story, and immediately following it was a sound of rockets and roman candles. I then went down stairs by the back way to the store, and found Mr. Schrock if he had given the alarm of fire, and answering in the negative I gave an alarm; when I returned, Mr. Schrock asked where the boys were; I then asked him if they had come down stairs; I then went up stairs to the upper story, and found the upper floor sound; something behind it; I pushed it open about a foot, when I heard a noise as that of some person groaning. I then reached in the door and caught the boy, and I also asked Mr. Schrock to assist in the rescue, Mr. Schrock, the deceased, I pulled it out a little past the knee, but pushed it in there was a large number of persons then came up stairs; took young Schrock out. I did not see the boy in the room when I first entered on account of the smoke. The fire works were stored in the left hand corner of the front room. There is a fire place in the left hand side of the store. The fire place is no fire or to the grate. The fire works were packed in boxes, a portion of which were in the store, and a portion in the second story. I was also on hand; there was also on hand barrels of powder, which had no lids on. No smoking was allowed in the shop. Have no knowledge of the explosion occurring in the store. Did not see the boy after he was carried out. Do not think there were some torpedoes in a barrel. Have no knowledge how the explosion occurred. My son, the deceased, was about nine years of age; was a bright and active boy. "I asked him how the explosion occurred, and he replied, 'I do not know.' I then asked him if Fred Ramsey was at the time of the explosion, and he said he did not know; I told him Ramsey was dead and also Addie Campbell.

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, sworn—Was at Howard's silvery stable, on First street, when the alarm was given. I went up to the Diamond, met Mr. Thomas, and saw them take young Ramsey into the Engine House. I was asked to go in and examine him. Went in and found he was dead. Upon examining him found he was slightly burned on the face and hands. Think his death was caused by suffocation. Did not examine Miss Campbell, as the people informed me she was dead.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY.

Walter Knable, son of one of the firm of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, was in the store a the time of the explosion, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Schrock.

THE VERDICT.

No further evidence was elicited, and the Coroner's jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That Fred. Ramsey, N. Campbell, Frederick Ramsey and John A. Schrock came to their deaths from injuries received by an accidental explosion of fire works on the 18th inst., in the store of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, No. 23 Smithfield street; and the jury are unanimous in censuring the parties in charge of greater care in storing such dangerous combustibles."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

ROBBING MILK WAGONS.

Daniel Mattis and George Taylor, the latter a boy fifteen years of age, were before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, yesterday morning, charged with larceny. Mattis is charged with having robbed the till of a milk wagon belonging to a dairyman named Louis Fritsch, while he was at dinner at Miller's eating house on Cedar avenue. The amount stolen amounted to between three and four dollars. Mattis was arrested by officer Hess, and young Taylor by officer Shaffer. Taylor is in the looking up business, and has been arrested frequently, resulted in a commitment being lodged against him for the larceny of a pocket book. Yesterday Mattis broke from him and ran away. He was pursued and after a long chase was overtaken, arrested and safely lodged in jail. He is accused of having robbed one of the milk wagons, one of six, on one of the days he was missing. Taylor is a boy of good character, but he fled from Philadelphia to avoid arrest for some offense committed there. Mattis is about 26 years of age, and bears a very bad reputation.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SHE JONES HAS HAD HER LAST.

She Jones appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday and made an information against Nellie Coffin, charging her with larceny by ballon. The parties, it appears, boarded together at a house on Miller street, and on Wednesday night the latter stole about a week ago on a visit, leaving a trunk, containing clothing valued at $100, in the room she had occupied with Nellie for safe keeping. She returned to the house on Saturday, and upon demanding the trunk was informed by Nellie that it had been taken away. She then had her arrested and committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

FORSTALLING THE MARKET.

Officer Joseph Thomas, Market Constable, yesterday made information against Samuel Robert Peel, on a charge of forstalling the market. They had a partial hearing, which resulted in the case being held for a further examination on Thursday next.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—An enthusiastic audience greeted the Florences last evening on their re-appearance at the Opera House, and the entertainment was of a pleasant and agreeable manner. This talented young couple seem not to grow older, but nevertheless improve on better acquaintance. To-night an entire change of bill will be presented, consisting of Irish drama of "Rory O'Moore," and the "Yankee Housekeeper," by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, and Mrs. Florence in some of their best characters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment was opened last evening under the management of C. D. Hess, Esq., for a brief season, when the grand spectacle "Undine," with its large and talented ballet troupe, was presented. The Academy was filled with a fashionable audience, and the large number of ladies notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, being present and occupying seats in the dress circle and parquette. "Undine" is a spectacle rather too much incomparably better than "Naiad Queen," but the absence of attraction, as presented in this city, is in the handsome and talented ballet troupe, who are well worthy the name of beautiful young women. There is a great deficiency in the scenery, and this greatly detracts from the proper representation of the piece. The dancing of the two principal dancers, Weaned and Vallee, is a brilliant success, and they were presented on Pittsburgh boards, and the efforts of the ballet generally were highly creditable. The audience finally were enthusiastically applauded. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the curtain rose, we did not presented last evening, but will will be in working order to-night, when the play will be performed for the second time.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st, on his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

Stocks and Western Lands.

Two thousand shares Marine oil stock will be added to the list of stocks and Western lands to be sold at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Special attention is called to the sale of Western lands, as they will be sold without reserve. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

Legal Papers.

John McClaren, Esq., Attorney, No. 75 Grant street, is the lawfully authorized Commissioner in Pittsburgh, Pa., for *all* the other States, to take affidavits or probate documents, acknowledgments of deeds, and depositions to be used or recorded in any of the same.

How to Save Fuel.

Wrap your steam pipes with hair felt. It costs but little, and will save the price of it in a very short time. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

Ability and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and wonderful effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won such high indorsement accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have had a run by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debilitated states of the stomach. Certificates, a most without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

The Celebrated Sampson Scales.

In the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 15th inst., appeared a communication signed "Justice," which somewhat severely attacked the statements relative to the Sampson Scale, which appeared in the COMMERCIAL on the 14th inst. "Justice" can but be pleased to have some of the many misstatements and insinuations of what is erroneous in this very disinterested communication corrected.

In the complimentary and, in the main, true and just notice of the merits of the Sampson Scale, as manufactured by the Sampson Scale Company of New York, it was unquestionably an error to say that in the Sampson Scale there is absolutely *no friction*, a result in mechanics theoretically impossible to attain. The friction in these scales is, however, positively reduced to the *infinitesimal quantity on all the knife-edges, bearings or pivots* the only parts on which friction can produce results in any way to effect the sensitiveness or accuracy of the scale. The actual friction on the knife-edge bearings may practically, to all intents and purposes be considered as *none at all;* still it seems to be great enough to be seen by the discriminating and disinterested eye of "Justice." But it may be said with entire correctness that no friction of the knife, or pivot-edges is produced by the oscillations of the platforms, since all the wear and tear thus caused is sustained by the system of yokes and links, and the only wear and tear to which the knife or pivot edges are exposed is that made by the almost imperceptible movement of the beam as the beam is poised in the process of weighing, excepting that it is so small that it cannot be calculated, caused by simply increasing the load without any movements of the scales, from which it necessarily follows that the knife edges or pivots must preserve their integrity and the scale last for a very long time.

The Sampson Scale Company does not hold itself responsible for want of skill in the manufacture of scales in which some of Mr. Sampson's inventions are used before any and all of his inventions came into its possession. But for scales turned out by manufacture it challenges the severest scrutiny.

As "Justice" evidently has no interest in any scale or scale manufacture, except the scales of "Justice," and as he feels so disinterested a desire to correct the statements made in this paper, and to prevent "the injury it may work to honest people, ignorant of the history and construction of scales" (Justice" has studied the history and construction of scales in order to be able to enlighten the "honest people ignorant" thereof,) he will also be pleased to have his erroneous statement in regard to "Abbott of Philadelphia" corrected, that "honest people, ignorant," &c., may not be injured. "Justice" says that "Abbott of Philadelphia, patented substantially the same thing" (the inventions of Mr. Sampson, used in the Sampson Scale,) "about a quarter of a century ago, and that neither Mr. Sampson nor any other person has ever invented or patented anything of the kind. Abbott's inventions for the construction of a scale were as different from those of Mr. Sampson as were those of Burbank."

The disinterested anxiety which he feels that "honest people, ignorant," &c., should not be imposed upon by "lunatic fallacies" requires no comment, save the declaration that "Justice," but has not yet made him exceedingly logical; for, since he remembers "a certain Davis scale with pivots that would not wear out, &c," he would have his readers infer that the Sampson Scale must be good for nothing, and that "the most important statements" in regard to it must be "arrant misrepresentations."

If "Justice" would remove the bandage from, that he takes the beam out of his own eyes, perhaps he might see with a less disinterested vision.

H. A. BOARDMAN, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1868.

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DIED:

MOON—On Sunday evening, January 19th, at 7 o'clock, CHARLOTTE E. MOON, widow of the late John Moon in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 17 Linden st., Allegheny, on TUESDAY, at 45 o'clock P. M.